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enough credit to a translator to acknowledge his full share in such a work as this, a share that is most burdensome, and too little appreciated as a rule. English and American readers are certainly most grateful to Professors BALFOUR and GROOM for making accessible not only this new ecological treatise, but the other great ecological masterpiece as well, SCHIMPER'S *Plant geography*.—H. C. COWLES.

Pharmakognostischer Atlas.—KOC³H has followed his *Mikroskopische Analyse der Drogenpulver* with a second part for the use of apothecaries, wholesale druggists, sanitary officials, students of pharmacy, etc. In the arrangement of the text the author has followed his old scheme of different types, numerals, and indentations for greater facility in locating the various histological structures. Each drug has careful outlines on its preparation for microscopical observation and detailed descriptions of the individual tissues. Excellent plates of transverse and longitudinal sections serve to make these descriptions remarkably clear. The first *Lieferung* is devoted to cascilla, red cinchona, and cinnamon barks. The complete work will certainly be useful in the recognition of crude drugs.—K. G. BARBER.

Methods in microscopy.—The second edition of the *Praktikum* of MÖBIUS⁴ has about the same scope as the first. Directions are given for making preparations and also for some study of the preparations. Only the simplest methods are given, no attention being paid to the paraffin method or to critical methods of staining; in fact, most of the directions, in American schools, would be given orally or would be written on the blackboard for elementary classes which have no need as yet for any complicated technic. Of the 123 pages, 92 are devoted to spermatophytes, 6 to pteridophytes, 5 to bryophytes, and 20 to thallophytes.

—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Genetics.—In the fourth report to the Evolution Committee of the Royal Society, BATESON, SAUNDERS, and PUNNETT⁵ present an account of their further studies with poultry, sweet peas, and stocks. Valuable summaries are given of all the studies that have been made on these subjects, the most interesting feature being the further evidence of the occurrence of such ratios as 7:1:1:7 and 15:1:1:15. It is suggested that the types of gametic coupling evident in cases of this kind might explain the occurrence of certain aberrant forms which are generally looked upon as mutants. The term "spurious allelomorphism" is proposed

³ KOCH, LUDWIG, *Pharmakognostischer Atlas*. I, Die Rinden. I Bd. 1 Lief. pp. 26. pls. 5. Leipzig: Gebrüder Borntraeger. 1909. M 3.50.

⁴ MÖBIUS, MARTIN, *Botanisch-mikroskopisches Praktikum für Anfänger*. Second edition. 8vo. pp. ii + 123. Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger. 1909. M 3.20.

⁵ BATESON, W., SAUNDERS, MISS E. R., AND PUNNETT, R. C., Experimental studies in the physiology of heredity. Reports to the Evolution Committee of the Royal Society 4: 1-40. 1908.